= $p_2$ = $p_3$ = 0, $R_4$ and $R_5$ are free valences and between $C_1$ and $C_2$ there is one ethylene unsaturation, Q = H, in the radical A of formula (I) $T_1$ = CO and the free valence of A is saturated with OH, the percursor drug of R is known as vigabatrin;

when in formula (II) W = C m = 0 and $R_0$ = $-(CH_2)_n-NH_2$ with n = 0, $R_1$ = H, $R_2$ is the radical 3-4 di-hydroxy substituted benzyl, $T_1$ = CO and the free valence of A is saturated with OH, the percursor drug of R is known as 2-amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (dopa).

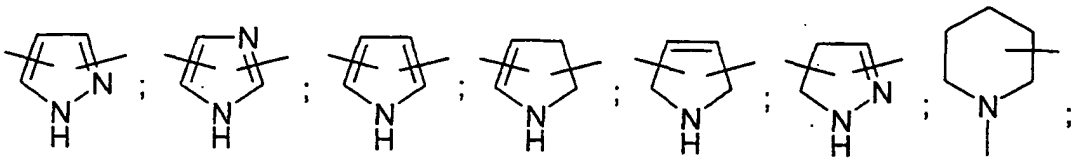
Other compounds used for the chrornic pain which can be used as precursors of A = R-$T_1$ in formula (I) are lamotrigine, topiramate, tiagabine, zonisamide, carbamazepine, felbamate, amineptine, amoxapine, demexiptiline, desipramine, nortriptyline, opipramol, tianeptine.

Generally the precursor drugs of R are synthesized according to the methods reported in "The Merck Index, 12th Ed." (1996). When the precursor drugs of R comprise in the molecule the radical of formula (IIA), they can be synthesized as described in patent application WO 00/76958.

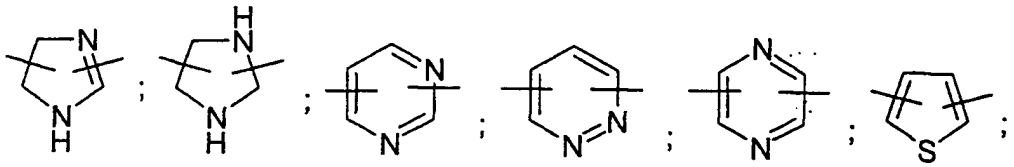
The precursor compounds of B of the above groups are prepared according to the methods known in the prior art and described, for example, in "The Merck Index, 12th Ed." herein incorporated by reference.

Preferably when in formula (I) b0 = 0, Y in the bivalent linking group C is selected between $Y_p$ and $Y_{AR}$ as above defined.

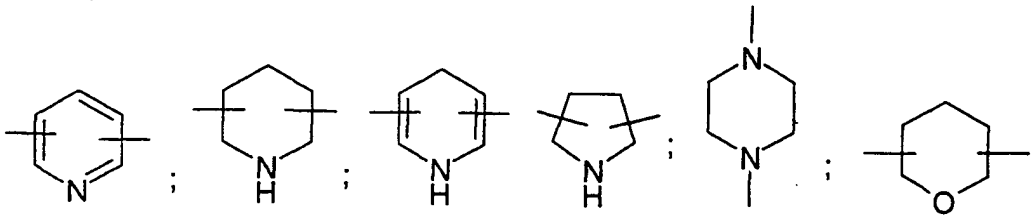
Preferably $Y^3$ is selected from the following bivalent radicals:



(Y1) (Y2) (Y3) (Y4) (Y5) (Y6) (Y19)



(Y7) (Y8) (Y9) (Y10) (Y11) (Y18)



(Y12) (Y13) (Y14) (Y15) (Y16) (Y17)

The preferred of $Y^3$ are the following: (Y12), having the two free valences in the ortho position with respect to the nitrogen atom; (Y16) with the two valences linked to the two heteroatoms, Y1 (pyrazol) 3,5-disubstituted; (Y19), wherein the free valence on the ring is found in para position to the nitrogen atom.

The precursors of Y as defined by formula (III), wherein the free valence of the oxygen is saturated with H and the free valence of the end carbon is saturated either with a carboxylic or hydroxyl group, are products available on the market or can be obtained by methods known in the prior art.

In formula (I) the preferred precursors of B for the synthesis of the nitrooxyderivatives usable in the present invention are the following: ferulic acid, N-acetylcysteine, cysteine, caffeic acid, hydrocaffeic and gentisic acid; the